



THE BANK AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

There is no longer any attempt made on the part of the "Independent (Bank) Republicans" to disguise or conceal the fact that the true question, and the only question, now about to be presented to the American People is, whether the monied Aristocrats who own the Mammoth Bank in Philadelphia, called the UNITED STATES BANK, or the PEOPLE, shall rule this country. This Bank was incorporated in 1816, with a capital of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. By issuing an immense paper circulation, extending its Branches into almost every State in the Union, and laying its heavy hand on the purse strings of thousands, it has now got the control of TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF MONEY. Money is power; and this tremendous Monopoly has now entered the political field; unfurled its flag; made its proclamation; and promised that it will put down the PEOPLE'S PRESIDENT. Its funds are scattered throughout the Union; every man that can be secretly bought, is nailed with a fee; it uses the silver argument to prove that the veteran hero of New Orleans is unworthy of the People's confidence. We say the question is, whether the Bank or the People shall rule the country; for who, at the last Presidential Election, did it propose for President? HENRY CLAY, who is the hired advocate of the Bank; who has received seventeen thousand dollars in fees from the Bank; who is in the receipt of three thousand dollars a year as counsel of the Bank; who denounced it in 1811 as UNCONSTITUTIONAL, dangerous to the Liberties of the country, an immense British Monopoly in the heart of the Republic!

And all that it was then it is now. But Henry Clay has bowed to the power of the golden wand which has touched him. Not only have Mr. Clay's opinions been thus bought up, but the Bank has paid even higher prices for others. The New York Courier & Enquirer was in favor of the re-election of Gen. Jackson: the Bank loaned the Editors \$52,000, and the Courier & Enquirer is now earnestly laboring for the Bank. The National Intelligencer was opposed to the Bank: the Editors have received large sums from it, and are now working day and night for the Bank. The Pennsylvania Inquirer was a Jackson paper; it has received from the Bank \$32,000, and has changed for the Bank. The Washington Telegraph was a Jackson paper: the Bank has advanced the Editor \$20,000, and the Telegraph is now for the Bank. The National Gazette was on the fence; but it has got \$10,000, and is now fairly down on the Bank side. The Pennsylvania Whig and other papers have received \$20,000 from the Bank, and are now laboring as its humble instruments. Besides all which, the Hon. Daniel Webster, who has been relied upon to "talk" the Bank up in Congress, has received by way of "accommodation" and "fees" no less a sum from it than \$42,000.

All these facts were brought to light by the investigation of the Committee of Congress, are officially published, and no pretence or denial, or even equivocation, is made about it. The answer of the Bank to these virtually is, "True, we have done this; but we will hold the purse strings: we will put down the People and the President: we will elect Rulers, get our Recharter, and rule in spite of opposition."

We have, then, the spectacle before us now, of the first bold and open attempt of the Aristocracy of this country to wrest from the People the reins of Government. We said the Aristocracy of this country: we recall it. Let us see who really compose this monopoly; who really constitute the Bane of this Republic,

1st. The "Prince of Orange" is the reputed owner of more than a million of the stock which he holds in the names of his agents in this country, who vote as he directs them. His name is said not to appear on the list of stockholders for political reasons.

2d. Sir William Baring, the rich English Banker and one of the Privy Counsellors of His Majesty King William, holds upwards of seven hundred and ninety-one thousand dollars of the stock in his own name.

3d. Sir Colin Campbell and Richard Hunter own 371 shares amounting to \$37,100.

4th. The Right Honorable Sarah Countess Dowager of Castle Stewart, owns 100 shares; amount \$10,000.

5th. The Right Hon. Francis C. S. Conway, owns 1,080 shares, amount \$100,800.

6th. The Most Hon. Lord Henry Viscount Gage owns 120 shares, amount \$12,000.

7th. Sir Robert John Harvey, owns 195 shares, amount of \$19,500.

8th. Sir William Kepple, General in his British Majesty's forces, Knight of the Grand Cross, of the order of Bath, &c., owns 722 shares, amount \$72,000.

9th. Sir George Nugent, Bart. owns 200 shares, amount \$20,000.

10th. Sir Marmaduke Peacock, Lieut. Gen. &c., owns 500 shares amount \$50,000.

11th. The Earl of Beauchamp, owns 150 shares, amount \$15,000.

12th. Sir R. T. Willson, Gen., owns 150 shares, amount \$15,000.

13th. Sir William Alexander owns 150 shares amount \$15,000.

To enumerate names no further, the official list presented to Congress shows that four hundred other British and foreign Nobility and gentry now own EIGHT MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIX THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED DOLLARS worth of this stock, making in the whole about NINE MILLIONS held in their own names, besides all that is held by Foreign Princes, Dukes, &c., in the names of their American Agents, for political reasons.

Is not this fact enough to alarm the American People? A BANK in the heart of the Republic with its Branches scattered over the Union; wielding two hundred millions of capital; owing an immense amount of real property; holding at its command A HUNDRED THOUSAND DEBTORS; buying up our Newspapers; entering the field of politics; attempting to make Presidents and Vice Presidents for the country; and that Bank owned, to such an extent, by the NOBILITY OF EUROPE!!!

Fellow Citizens, Pause and reflect, now is the time!

The star Sirius is estimated by Dr. Wollaston to give as much light as fourteen suns like ours. What a system it must be of which such a body is the centre! Yet, it is remarked, we see no part of that system, and the star itself is not very distinguishable among others.

Food improperly taken not only produces original disease, but affords those that are already engendered both matter and sustenance; so that, let the father of the disease be what it may, intemperance is certainly its mother.

In an Alabama paper, a merchant advertising articles, under the head of delicacies, enumerates oil in flasks, and No. 1 Mackerel.

THE MAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1834.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

"THE MAN" will give all necessary information respecting, and steadily advocate the interests of, TRADES UNIONS, and will endeavor to raise the compensation of FEMALE LABOR.

THE MAYOR.

Mr. Lee has declined being re-nominated as Mayor, and Messrs. Stephen Allen, Cornelius W. Lawrence, and Silas M. Stilwell, are spoken of as candidates for the office at the approaching Election, the two former by the friends of the administration, and the latter by the Bankites. Either Mr. Allen or Mr. Lawrence would distance any Bank candidate that could be produced, but if one of them, or some other *decided and well known* anti-bank man is not nominated by the friends of the measures of the President, Mr. Stilwell will probably succeed. Therefore, let Mr. Allen, Mr. Lawrence, or some other man of well known principle, be brought forward, and the Bank party will be convinced that the \$20,000 fund is far less than their necessities.

PHILADELPHIA TRADES' UNION.—The following is a list of the Trades whose delegates presented their credentials at the organization of the Philadelphia Trades' Union, an account of which was given in our paper of Monday:

United Beneficial Society of Journeymen Cordwainers (men's branch.)

Philadelphia Benevolent and Trade Society of Journeymen Tailors.

Bookbinders Trade Society.

Union Beneficial Society of Journeymen Cordwainer (ladies' branch.)

Journeymen Brush Makers' Society.

Journeymen Carpenters' Benevolent Association.

Association of Journeymen Shell Comb Makers.

Blockley and Haverford Association.

Journeymen Hatters' Association.

Tobaccoists' Trade Society.

Typographical Association.

Association of Moulders.

Association of Journeymen Stone Cutters.

Journeymen Umbrella Makers' Society.

Association of Leather Dressers, No. 1.

Association of Leather Dressers, No. 2.

Journeymen Saddle and Harness Makers' Society.

We find the following editorial paragraph in the *Augusta Chronicle*, of the 8th inst.:

Farmer's Bank of Chattahoochee.—Our friends will do well, we think, to act cautiously in relation to the bills of this Bank, and at any rate, not hold many of them on hand at one time. Things, in our opinion, look squally in relation to it. Public confidence in it, seems to be shaken. Its bills are going home; and what we think is decidedly a bad omen, at this time, Paul Rossignol, the Cashier of the Branch at Clarks-ville, has resigned, and withdrawn from the Bank altogether.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION!!!—The Port Deposit Bank of Maryland has suspended payment for a short time—"in consequence of the removal of the deposits."

We wonder if the Bankites will shed as many tears for the "widows and orphans" holding the bills of this rag money mill, as they do for the widows and orphans holding the depreciated stock of the United States Bank?

TEXAS.—We have received, and shall publish tomorrow, the promised communication of Mr. Ayres in relation to Texas, and in answer to Mr. Bant's article. There is to be a meeting on this subject, *this evening*, at the 14th ward Hotel.

Several vessels recently arrived, report having seen icebergs in February. The Ottoman, at Boston, on the 23d, lat 43, long 51½, was several hours among fields and islands of ice.

The whole amount of gold produced from the several mines of the United States during the year 1832 has been calculated at \$1,250,000.

A HINT TO MASONS.

To the Editor of "The Man."

SIR,—Will you be so kind as to insert the following remarks. I hope they will awaken Masons (I include the three branches) to a sense of the duty they owe themselves, and to the fraternity of other trades and arts, and to the great benefits that will result to their families.

I was not a little astonished to find that the masons of Boston were in the list of the Trades that have formed a Union in that place. I said astonished, for I thought they had not the moral courage so to do. It reflected great credit on them. In looking over today's paper, (March 14th,) I find by an extract of a letter from England, that *Unions* are making rapid strides in Europe, for they have crossed the English channel. But what I wish particularly to allude to, is, the remark of the writer that the Bricklayers are a great deal stronger there than some other trades.* Could they not be so here? and why and wherefore have they delayed so long? Shall it have to be said by posterity that the Masons of the city of New York, once existing as an association, and a strong one too, were the last to come under the shield of UNION? or that they have exposed themselves and are willing to remain a mark for the arrows of avarice to pierce? I hope not. I would ask them, and every lover of humanity, should those who build great palaces to make our Republican Lords comfortable and happy, and shelter them from the inclemency of the elements, content themselves to live in miserable hovels, and pay exorbitant rents for them too? I hope, Masons, you will be up and doing. But ere you advance, remember, reform your own habits; that is highly essential for the onset. Look around you, and see and judge for yourselves if a UNION, an ASSOCIATION, is not requisite to protect you from many tyrannical employers.

I think, too, it is high time for the mechanical and other laboring classes to reduce the *hours* of labor, and by Unions they will effect that and increase their wages. Look at the Brokers, Bankers, Lawyers, Doctors, and Priests of the day! What large prices they have for four or five hours labor a day! And shall it be said that those who produce all the comforts and necessities of life should receive so much less for their industry? Methinks I hear you say that my remarks are just and true; "but so it is, and *has always been*." I deny the assertion. Read history, ancient and modern, and particularly the cheap journals of the day; see if they do not proclaim that man is advancing in the scientific knowledge necessary to moral happiness. Still you must keep advancing, or be trampled down by the crowd of improvement.

Remember, UNION IS STRENGTH, and KNOWLEDGE IS POWER: when combined they are irresistible. Slack lime (air slacked) and dry sand never will combine to make a cement without water; and slack words and dry wishes will require the water of UNION to form a fraternal cement.

If you cannot find men in your own class honest and competent enough to lead the van, get others that feel interest in your cause, and you will enjoy, if not immediately, *ultimately*, the benefits of your UNION.

At some future period you shall hear again from

A FRIEND TO UNIONS.

New York, [March 14th, 1834.]

* We are informed that the Bricklayers form the *strongest* Branch of the London Trades' Union.—ED. MAN.

THE REVOLUTION which is to be effected, is not to be consummated by rose water. It will require much nerve and perseverance—sacrifices of private comfort, and exertions of public duty, great nerve and manly perseverance to put down an aristocracy of 35 millions of capital. When the Bank bill was about to pass the House of Representatives Mr. J. Randolph warned them of the mischiefs they were about to inflict upon the country: "You are creating a monster," said he, "which nobody can control. Who will bell the cat? Who will take the bull by the horns, and subdue him? You cannot control it; and you might as well try to conquer Gibraltar with a pocket pistol." But Andrew Jackson has made the first stroke at it by his veto.—For one, we will never despair of the Republic. The struggle will be a violent one—but success must crown the effort. Virginia will rush to the rescue. Her voice will be heard in April next.—*Richmond Enq.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—*Forgery.*—A check for \$6,500 signed Harris, Wright & Co., was yesterday presented to the paying teller of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company for payment, which on a close examination proved to be a *Counterfeit*. It was presented by a young man apparently about twenty-five years of age, well dressed and a genteel appearance, and is supposed to be a resident of the city. Tellers of Banks, and the public in general, had better be on the look out.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, March 15.

The Senate did not sit. In the House of Representatives, the army appropriation bill was passed. The House took up a resolution for the purchase of certain books, the discussion of which consumed the entire sitting.

WISE LEGISLATION.—The Legislature of New Jersey have appropriated the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a new State Prison.

And how much have they appropriated for the prevention of crime, by promoting education among the people? If legislators would but act upon the well known maxim, "prevention is better than cure," we should very seldom hear of the appropriation of such sums for the punishment of criminals.

The Legislature of New York, too, have spent considerable time in improving and perfecting the glorious "state prison system," which has a direct tendency to increase crime by taking the bread from the mouth of the laborer; but appears to consider the important subject of education, the universal diffusion of which would soon empty the cells of our state prisons, as quite too trifling to occupy their attention.—*Evening Transcript.*

The Baltimore Republican says:—"Our office was attacked, on Thursday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, with stones and brickbats, by four or five grown persons, who were seen by a person in the office, but could not be recognised at the distance they stood; and as the hands who are employed at case had left the office, and as there was no person in it at the time but the pressman, the person who puts up the papers and two boys, they were unable to take any steps to ascertain who the assailants were. Several panes of glass were broken, and the lives of the persons employed in the office were endangered by the size and the force with which the missiles were thrown."

ROWLAND STEVENSON.—After this gentleman had been three or four months in prison, under a judgement obtained by Ex Sheriff Parkins for debt, his bail was reduced from \$80,000 to \$40,000, for which sum security was given by generous individuals in this city, and Mr. Stevenson was permitted the use of the jail liberties. On Saturday last, his bail bonds were cancelled, and he set at full liberty, by virtue of a decision of the Supreme Court in answer to an application made by him for a discharge. We understand it is his intention to return shortly to England.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

LARGE REWARD.—The store of Messrs. E. K. Bussing & Co. at the corner of William and Ann street, in this city, was broken open on Saturday or Sunday evening, and property stolen therefrom to the amount of about \$2000. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the goods.

From Thomas Jefferson to Samuel Adams, letter dated Feb. 26, 1800.

"The system of Banking we have both equally and ever reprobated. I contemplate it as a blot left in all our constitutions, which, if not covered, will end in their destruction."

Mr. Jacob Mallary, of Fairhaven, a hale man between 60 and 70, was found dead in his bed. He had retired perfectly well. The New Haven Herald says some foul play is suspected, and several medical gentlemen have been called to examine the body.

Michael Eyre, stage driver between Womelsdorf and Reading, was presented, two years since, by his wife, with twins—fine boys—and last week, the good lady gave birth to two girls. This is driving business.—*Phil. Chronicle.*

The Abbe de Marolles was so fond of book-making, that he published the names of all his friends and all their acquaintance in a catalogue at his own expense. This gentleman said to one of his companions, "My verses cost me very little."—"They cost you as much as they are worth," replied his friend.

He who has opportunities to inspect the sacred moments of elevated minds, and seizes none, is a son of dullness; but he who turns those moments into ridicule, will betray with a kiss, and, in embracing, murder.

To arrive at perfection, a man should have very sincere friends, or inveterate enemies; because he would be made sensible of his good or ill conduct, either by the censures of the one, or the admonitions of the other.

POLICE OFFICE.

TUESDAY MORNING—Before Justice Lowndes.

Elizabeth Turnbull, got so much grog in her head, that her tongue could not keep pace with her imagination. Elizabeth had seen better days: "but ah! the cruel spoi ler came,"

"and plucked the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent
Love and set a blister there!"

She was now left to drag out a miserable existence in the abodes of wretchedness which abound throughout the city; and she was committed

"to the gloomy cell,
Unpitied and unheard, where misery mourns—
Where want and hunger pine."

until the "wildest passion" which had usurped her brain, had subsided.

Daniel Dougherty, 69 Courtland street, had been keeping St. Patrick's day with a friend, and got too much liquor in his head—said he was never in such a "guard house" before, and if the magistrate would let him go home to his wife and seven children, he would never get there again. Discharged.

John Slater was found on the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets, so drunk that he couldn't navigate. Committed.

Richard Jones stole a plank, and could get a good many more from the same place—thought it wasn't any harm to take one home, when it would make such a nice fire to boil the tea kettle. Committed.—*Eve. Transcript.*

SOMNAMBULISM.—Dresden was the theatre of a melancholy spectacle on the 20th Dec. At seven in the morning, a female was seen walking on the roof of one of the loftiest houses in the city, apparently preparing some Christmas present. The house stood as it were alone; being much higher than those adjoining it, and to draw her from her perilous situation was impossible. Thousands of spectators assembled in the streets, discovered a handsome young girl, 19 years of age, the daughter of a master baker, possessing a small independence, bequeathed to her by her mother. She continued her terrific promenade for hours, at times sitting on the parapet and dressing her hair. The police came to the spot, and various means of preservation were resorted to. In a few minutes the street was thickly strewn with straw; beds were called for from the house, but the heartless father influenced by the girl's step-mother refused them. Nets were suspended from the balcony of the first floor, and the neighbors fastened sheets to their windows; all this time the poor girl was walking in perfect unconsciousness, sometimes gazing at the moon, and at others singing or talking to herself. Some persons succeeded in getting on the roof, but dared not approach her, for fear of the consequences if they awoke her. Towards 11 o'clock she approached the verge of the parapet, leaned forward, and gazed upon the multitude beneath. Every one felt that the moment of the catastrophe had arrived; she rose up, however, and returned calmly to the window by which she had got out; when she saw there was light in the room, she uttered a piercing shriek, which was re-echoed by thousands below, and fell dead into the street. The scene that followed cannot be described. The city on the following day was full of sorrow. The police and the father are both blamed for having left a light in the chamber. The citizens say that the police are too officious in meddling with their private affairs; they are violent against the father, as he is accused of having attempted to poison his first wife, and of rejoicing at the melancholy fate of her child, as he will now inherit her property.

DEATH OF A GIANT.—The Taunton Courier contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincolnshire giant, who was born at Horncastle in 1805. He had been depending on Parish relief until a few months past, when an inhabitant of Taunton undertook to exhibit him, in conjunction with a Somersetshire dwarf. Sewell died on the 4th instant, at Swansea, and his remains were interred in the churchyard of Taunton St. Mary Magdalen. He had a great horror of anatomical operations after death; and his exhibitioner, in deference to his wish, refused many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick lime thrown into the grave. The dwarf, thirty-seven inches high, and weighing sixty-eight pounds only, followed as chief mourner at the funeral. The deceased was seven feet four inches high, and weighed thirty-seven stone, or 518 pounds. Sewell's dress requires five yards of broadcloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and lining for his waistcoat, seven yards of patent cord for his trowsers, his shoes were fourteen inches and a half long, and six inches and a half wide.

The certainty of punishment is of more consequence than the severity. Criminals do not so much flatter themselves with the lenity of the sentence, as with the hope of escaping.—*Dr. Paley.*

(From the Westchester Literary Gazette.)
BY PIERRE.

My dearest girl, the clouds of night
Are mantling o'er the sky;
Say, will you go and meet with me
Where pearly treasures lie?
My dearest girl, you I select,
I love the sparkling eye;
Oh! say not that you cannot go
Where pearly treasures lie.
Could jealous Cupid give to you
The causes of this sigh,
On wings of love you'd fly away
Where pearly treasures lie.
The hour has come, oh! let us haste
While youthful blood runs high,
And make a vow, and plight our faith
Where pearly treasures lie.
We go, we go, that joyous word,
I'll keep it till I die,
To Hymen's fount, that is the place
Where pearly treasures lie.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE.

At a meeting of the royal society, on Thursday evening last, a memoir was read from Captain Ross, of the discovery of the North Magnetic pole. He began by stating the importance attached to the solution of this difficult and perplexing problem, assigning, as the chief impediments to its investigation hitherto the unequal distribution of magnetic influence, and the difficulty of approaching the magnetic foci. Great advances, however, had been made; Professor Faraday all but demonstrated the identity of magnetism and electricity; the observations of Sabine, Franklin, Parry, Foster, &c., had shown in what direction the point of magnetic concentricity was to be sought. Before leaving England, Capt. Ross had obtained from the Admiralty a dipping needle, constructed by Jones, whose accuracy had been tested in previous expeditions. From some defect in the verticle circle, the observations made prior to 1831 are not very perfect, but that defect was remedied when discovered. The table of observations showed that the differences of observations were remarkable and great, but they also proved the tendency of errors to correct each other. When, from these observations, the direction in which the magnetic pole should be sought had been determined with tolerable precision, it was feared that it could only be approached by a land journey, the accomplishment of which was beyond the limited powers of the expedition. But these fears were dispelled by the discovery of the Great Western Ocean.

The party first sent to explore brought back only some imperfect indications of the object of their search, because they could only take with them a small supply of instruments; but when it appeared that another winter should necessarily be spent in these regions, Captain Ross made the necessary preparations for a more accurate survey. In May, 1831, he landed on the coast, and by a series of observations determined the place of the magnetic meridian, and, at least approximately, the position of the magnetic pole. Capt. Ross detailed, minutely, all the tests used to determine that the place where he stood was the point of magnetic concentricity, and, so far as the evidence of instruments is decisive, the fact of the discovery was established. But he candidly added, that further investigations, and more especially accurate observations to the north west and south west of the place indicated, are necessary, to ascertain the limits of error. These investigations he deemed an object worthy of national attention, because magnetism was peculiarly a British science. Besides ascertaining the position of the pole, it would be also of importance to determine its diurnal and annual motion, and its periodic variations, if any such exist. The place ascertained to be either the precise spot, or one in its immediate vicinity, was easily attainable; and he expressed his hopes that the British flag would soon wave on the magnetic pole. In the course of this interesting paper, Capt. Ross has paid a merited compliment to the generous and liberal conduct of Felix Booth, Esq., by whose aid, chiefly, the gallant officer was enabled to proceed on his important enterprise.—*London Athenæum*.

Lord Chesterfield, a little before his death, was so infirm, that, whenever he went out in his coach, the horses were generally led step by step. In this situation he was one morning met by an acquaintance, who congratulated his lordship on being able to take the air. "I thank you kindly, sir," says his lordship; "but I do not come out so much for the air, as for the benefit of rehearsing my funeral."

FULL MEASURE.—A Quaker alighting from the Bristol coach, on entering the inn, called for some beer, and observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray, friend, how many butts of beer dost thou draw in a month?" "Ten, sir," replied Boniface. "And thou wouldst like to draw eleven," rejoined Ebenezer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will thee how, friend," added the Quaker, "Fill thy measure."

There is a certain charm about great superiority of intellect, that winds into deep affections which a much more constant and even amiability of manners in lesser men often fails to reach. A Socrates may claim it to day—a Napoleon to-morrow; nay, a brigand chief, illustrious in the circle in which he lives, may call it forth no less powerfully than the generous failings of a Byron, or the sublime excellence of a Milton.

We should endeavor to poetize our existence; to keep it clear of the material and grosser world. Music, flowers, verse, beauty, natural scenery; the abstractions of philosophy, are all important to that end.

Let us rather consider what we ought to do ourselves, than hearken after the doings of others. The stories of our neighbors' errors, tend but little to the reformation of our own.

The proverb ought to run, "A fool and his words are soon parted—a man of genius and his money."

PARK THEATRE.

This Evening, (Mr. Power,) ETIQUETTE RUN MAD; MORE BLUNDEBS THAN ONE, or the Irish Valet; and CHERRY & FAIR STAR.

MARRIAGES.

March 18, by Dr. McElroy, Robert Carter, to Miss Jane, daughter of Samuel Thompson, all of this city.

March 17, by the Rev. Dr. Patton, William S. Morris, of Newark, N. J., to Miss Harriet Jeroleman, of this city.

At Williamsburgh, Va., March 11, William F. Hamilton, of the house of James Hamilton & Son, of this city, to Anne E., daughter of Roscol Cole, of the former place.

DEATHS.

March 18, Catharine Schureman, in the 77th year of her age.

March 17, James M. Brown, aged 18, son of the late James Brown.

March 14, William George Matsell, aged 30.

March 15, Mrs. Margaret Kenny, in her 48th year.

At Newtown, L. I., March 15, Rebecca, wife of Cornelius Purdy, in the 46th year of her age.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.

At Market this day from 650 to 700 head of Cattle, 500 Sheep, 30 Milch Cows, and a small lot of Swine.

The market for Beef was well attended—sales brisk, with but little variation in price from last week's report. Some extra lots were taken at \$8 to \$8½. Several lots good \$7 to \$7½. Middling and fair from \$6 to \$6½ per cwt.

Sheep—Demand good. Extra lots sold at \$6. Several lots good at \$4½ to \$5; middling and fair \$2½ to \$3 each.

Milch Cows—Dull sales noticed at \$22, \$25, and \$30.

Swine—Price 4½c. per lb.

Hay—Supply small; price from 62 to 81c. per cwt.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Ship St. Louis, Story, from Liverpool, Jan 30, to Scott & Laidlaw.
Ship Niagara, Beshier, from Charleston, March 8, to G. Sutton.
Brig Post Captain, Skiddy, from Marseilles, Jan. 15, to Smith & Town.
Schooners Peter, Ritter, from Virginia, 3 days; Columbia, Cooper, late Smith, from Alexandria; Bellona, Tuttle, Nanticoke, 3.

CLEARED.

Ships Tennessee, Holmes, for New Orleans, by Silas Holmes & Co.; Lewis Cass, Whittlesey, Mobile, Center & Co.; Belle, Bailey, Savannah, C. Seguire; brigs Damon, Mills, Wilmington, N. C.; Panthea, Bradley, Wilmington, Del.; schrs Commerce, Messer, Wilmington, N. C.; Peggy Thomas, Baxter, Boston, Ryder & Lewis; Watchman, Robinson, Falmouth, Jam. Nesmith & Leeds.

PASSENGERS.

By the ship Havre, Capt. Stoddard, sailed 16th, for Havre—Juan B. Madridaga, R. S. Egusquiza, R. Luna, of Spain; H. C. Flournoy, of Georgia; R. C. Gavathmey, Virginia; Mr. Nuiry, Marseilles; Mr. Mackenzie, Paris; Capt. Charles Hathaway, New Bedford; Mr. Schiedler, Philadelphia; Mr. J. Heydecker, New York; Col. Gomez, Charge d'Affaires from Colombia to France; Geo. B. Neill, Philadelphia; Miss Taggard, Miss Clinkman, and Mr. Clinkman, Havana, Mr. Parker, New Bedford; Mrs. E. Peltier and Mr. Peltier, New Orleans; John Warren, Boston; J. Davis, Massachusetts; Miss Bettinger, Paris.

By the ship Britannia, which sailed yesterday, for Liverpool—Lieut. G. W. Turner, U. S. Army; Mr. Samuel C. Lister, and Mr. Arnold Lyall, England; Mr. George Little, Boston; Mr. W. Fuller, Mr. Samuel Wright, and Mr. J. Champion, New York; Lieut. Cameron, British Army.

WANTED—Two or three more active Men, of good address, to take routes of "The Man" Apply immediately. mh17

"THE MAN" is published daily at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.

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